

NAŠ JEDANAESTI BROJ

Jedanaesti broj časopisa *Historijska misao* donosi osam naučnih članaka, dva prikaza i jedan osvrt. Prvih pet radova predstavljeno je 15. maja 2025. godine na okruglom stolu s međunarodnim učešćem „800 godina od prvog spomena zemlje Soli“, u organizaciji Odsjeka za historiju Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Tuzli. Preostali radovi pristigli su putem redovnog poziva za dostavljanje priloga.

Prvo poglavlje započinje radom Mersihe Imamović „Eksploatacija i distribucija soli u antici: između istočnog Jadrana i Dakije“, koji je rezultat novih istraživanja i široko postavljenih naučnih promišljanja. Osim izvorne građe, autorica je u rad ugradila historijske i arheološke podatke koji otvaraju nova saznanja o esencijalnoj djelatnosti eksploatacije soli u različitim prostorima i vremenskim razdobljima. Posebno se ističu jasne razlike između kontinentalnih i maritimnih područja. U regionalnoj naučnoj sredini ovakve studije su rijetke, gotovo izuzeci, i zato ovaj rad predstavlja vrijedan, inovativan i multidisciplinarn doprinos razumijevanju stare historije i korištenja mineralnih sirovina (uključujući i prostor Tuzle), važnih kako za ishranu tako i za stabilnost zajednica.

Drugi rad pod naslovom „Osvajač Bosne i njegova porodica. Koloman, vojvoda Slavonije, u kraljevstvu svoga oca i brata“ potpisuje Gábor Barabás. Autor analizira neuobičajene dinastičke odnose u vrijeme Andrije II, posebno slučaj da su u isto vrijeme krunu nosili i kralj i njegovi sinovi, povezano s ugarskom ekspanzijom prema Galiciji i Kolomanovim nastojanjima prema Bosni koja je Bela podržao potvrđivanjem njegovih posjeda. U radu se ističe i Kolomanovo djelovanje kao slavonskog vojvode, uključujući vjerovatni pohod protiv bana Mateja Ninoslava, te njegovu ulogu u bici na rijeci Šajo 1241. godine, gdje je zadobio smrtonosne rane. Sažetim pristupom autor jasno ocrtava Kolomanovu političku ulogu, njegove stabilne odnose s Belom IV, te njegovu poziciju u dinastiji Arpadovića i širem političkom kontekstu, čime je nadopunjena ova problematika.

Adis Zilić autor je rada „Bosanska vojska u doba bana Mateja Ninoslava“, u kojem donosi pregled vladavine bana Mateja Ninoslava iz drugačijeg ugla, uz hronološki prikaz vojnih sukoba u turbulentnoj prvoj polovini 13. stoljeća. Rad se zasniva na relevantnim izvorima i odabranoj historiografskoj literaturi, a argumentacija je izložena jasno i u skladu s hronološko-problemskom logikom teme, što predstavlja koristan naučni prilog bosanskom srednjovjekovlju.

„Trgovina robljem iz Usore: dubrovačko posredništvo u srednjovjekovnom društvenom kontekstu“ rad je Elmedine Duranović u kojem se sagledavaju aspekti trgovine robljem iz Usore u srednjem vijeku posredstvom Dubrovčana. Prilog kolegice Duranović važan je doprinos društveno-ekonomskoj i pravnoj historiji ovog razdoblja. Fenomen trgovine robljem posmatran je kroz širi društveni okvir, uz dosljedno korištenje relevantne literature. Analitičkim pristupom autorica na jednom mjestu okuplja gotovo sve dostupne publikovane podatke o roblju iz Usore, čime osigurava značajan naučni doprinos.

Arandel Smiljanić autor je članka „Župani Usore, Soli i Trebotića“, koji se temelji na relevantnim izvorima i savremenoj historiografskoj literaturi. Autor uspješno rekonstruira dostupne podatke o županima iz ovih oblasti i ukazuje na metodološke i prosopografske izazove u njihovom istraživanju. Posebno je korisno što se u radu povezuju ranije postavljene interpretacije autora koji su se ovom temom najviše bavili, poput Pavla Anđelića i Jelene Mrgić, kao i novija prosopografska istraživanja. Cilj rada – sagledavanje trenutnog stanja historiografije o nosiocima titule župana u 14. stoljeću i njihovoj ulozi u političkoj strukturi bosanske države – ostvaren je jasno i argumentovano.

U prilogu „The Relationship Between Ban and King Tvrtko I and the Serbian Nobility“ Enesa Dedića razmatraju se odnosi Bosanske banovine / kraljevine u vrijeme Tvrtka I i njegove političke veze sa Srpskim kraljevstvom i tamošnjim plemstvom. Autor ukazuje da se ti odnosi tipološki uklapaju u širu sliku međusobnih veza Bosne i Srbije u srednjem vijeku, pri čemu je njihova rekonstrukcija otežana oskudnim domaćim izvorima i oslanjanjem na dubrovačku pisanu tradiciju. Posebna pažnja posvećena je Tvrtkovom djelovanju u razdoblju nakon Dušanove i Uroševe smrti, kada se Carstvo raspalo na više samostalnih oblasti, što je otvorilo prostor za Tvrtkove političke inicijative i teritorijalne ambicije. U radu se jasno pokazuje kako su se ovi odnosi razvijali u okolnostima regionalnih sukoba, mijenjanja ravnoteže moći i rastuće osmanske prijetnje. Autor je ponudio sažet i koristan pregled jedne od složenijih tema srednjovjekovne historije Bosne.

Šesti rad „Pitanje privatno-pravnih dugovanja i potraživanja između Bosne i Hercegovine i Austrije nakon raspada Austro-Ugarske monarhije“, autora Salkana Užičanina, zasniva se na neobjavljenim izvorima (arhivskoj građi i drugim službenim dokumentima), štampi i relevantnoj literaturi. Posebnu vrijednost radu daje uspješna kompozicija, koja vodi od općih problema nastalih nakon rata do konkretnih koraka u rješavanju privatno-pravnih i imovinskih sporova. U sveobuhvatnoj analizi autor navodi da su bosanskohercegovački građani povrat imovine i

zaštitu svojih materijalnih prava trebali ostvariti uz pomoć države. Međutim, ti problemi građana nisu bili u vrhu prioriteta i ekonomskih interesa vladajućeg režima, pa se njihovo rješavanje odlagalo ili otežavalo povezivanjem s nizom drugih pitanja za koja su bile zainteresirane vladajuće političke elite. U bilateralnim pregovorima dvije zemlje, Srbi, koji su predvodili jugoslavensku stranu, bili su više zabrinuti za izvoz poljoprivrednih proizvoda i neka materijalna potraživanja koja su njima išla u prilog nego za rješavanje pomenutih ekonomskih pitanja kojima su bili pogođeni građani Bosne i Hercegovine i drugih „prečanskih“ krajeva. Zato su međudržavni pregovori bili u sjenci političkih i drugih ekonomskih problema i ostajali na marginama, uz to često uslovljavani zahtjevima koji su bili neprihvatljivi drugoj strani. Ovaj rad predstavlja značajan doprinos postojećoj historijskoj i pravno-historijskoj literaturi.

Vlatko Smiljanić i Bruno Šagi autori su članka „Tko je ubio Stjepana Radića? Interpretacije i kultura sjećanja“. U kvalitetno napisanom radu autori donose pregled postojećih historiografskih saznanja o atentatu i smrti vođe Hrvatske seljačke stranke Stjepana Radića, te nude analizu simboličkog potencijala i (zlo)upotrebe ovog događaja u okviru kulture sjećanja i savremenih nacionalno-političkih narativa. Autori razmatraju različite interpretacije atentata i njegovih posljedica, s posebnim naglaskom na kasnije pokušaje ideološkog tumačenja i manipulacije. U radu se otvara i nekoliko novih pitanja, a metodološki pristup autora pruža poticajan primjer budućim istraživačima.

Na kraju osjećamo potrebu da se zahvalimo našim dragim saradnicima koji potpisuju priloge u ovom, jedanaestom broju časopisa *Historijska misao*. Svakako zahvale pripadaju i našim cijenjenim recenzentima i članovima Redakcije, kao i bibliotekarki Ilijani Gavran Radojević. Posebnu zahvalnost upućujemo tehničkom uredniku dr. sc. Salkanu Užičaninu, docentu na Odsjeku za historiju Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Tuzli.

Glavna i odgovorna urednica

OUR ELEVENTH ISSUE

The eleventh issue of the journal *Historijska misao* features eight scholarly articles, two reviews, and one commentary. The first five contributions were presented on 15 May 2025 at the international round table "800 Years since the First Mention of the Land of Soli," organized by the Department of History of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Tuzla. The remaining contributions were submitted through the journal's regular call for papers.

The first section opens with the article by Mersiha Imamović, "Salt Exploitation and Distribution in Antiquity: Between the Eastern Adriatic and Dacia," which represents the outcome of new research and broadly framed scholarly reflections. In addition to primary sources, the author incorporates historical and archaeological data that offer new insights into the essential activity of salt exploitation across different regions and chronological periods. Particularly noteworthy are the clearly delineated differences between continental and maritime areas. Within the regional scholarly milieu, studies of this kind are rare, almost exceptional; therefore, this article constitutes a valuable, innovative, and multidisciplinary contribution to the understanding of ancient history and the use of mineral resources (including the Tuzla region), which were crucial both for nutrition and for the stability of communities.

The second article, entitled "The Conqueror of Bosnia and His Family: Coloman, Duke of Slavonia, in the Kingdom of His Father and Brother," is authored by Gábor Barabás. The author analyzes the unusual dynastic relations during the reign of Andrew II, particularly the case in which both the king and his sons simultaneously bore the crown, in connection with Hungarian expansion toward Galicia and Coloman's ambitions in Bosnia, which Béla supported by confirming his possessions. The article also highlights Coloman's activities as Duke of Slavonia, including a probable campaign against Ban Matej Ninoslav, as well as his role in the Battle of the Sajó River in 1241, where he sustained mortal wounds. Through a concise approach, the author clearly outlines Coloman's political role, his stable relationship with Béla IV, and his position within the Árpád dynasty and the broader political context, thereby enriching and clarifying this field of inquiry.

Adis Zilić is the author of the article "The Bosnian Army in the Time of Ban Matej Ninoslav," which offers an overview of Ban Matej Ninoslav's rule from a different perspective, accompanied by a chronological presentation of military conflicts in the turbulent first half of the thirteenth century. The study is based on relevant sources and selected historiographical literature, and its argumentation is presented clearly and in accordance with the chronological–problem-oriented logic of the topic, making it a useful scholarly contribution to the study of medieval Bosnia.

"Slave Trade from Usora: Dubrovnik Mediation in a Medieval Social Context," by Elmedina Duranović, examines aspects of the medieval slave trade originating from Usora through the mediation of Dubrovnik merchants.

This contribution represents an important addition to the socio-economic and legal history of the period. The phenomenon of slave trade is analyzed within a broader social framework, with consistent use of relevant literature. Through an analytical approach, the author brings together in one place almost all available published data on slaves from Usora, thereby providing a significant scholarly contribution.

Arandel Smiljanić is the author of the article “Župans of Usora, Soli, and Trebotić,” which is based on relevant sources and contemporary historiographical literature. The author successfully reconstructs the available data on the župans of these regions and points to the methodological and prosopographical challenges involved in their study. Particularly useful is the way in which the article connects earlier interpretations proposed by scholars who have most extensively addressed this topic, such as Pavle Anđelić and Jelena Mrgić, with more recent prosopographical research. The aim of the study—to assess the current state of historiography regarding holders of the title of župan in the fourteenth century and their role within the political structure of the Bosnian state—is achieved clearly and convincingly.

In the contribution “The Relationship Between Ban and King Tvrtko I and the Serbian Nobility,” Enes Dedić examines the relations of the Bosnian banate/kingdom during the reign of Tvrtko I and his political ties with the Serbian kingdom and its nobility. The author points out that these relations typologically fit into the broader pattern of interactions between Bosnia and Serbia in the Middle Ages, while their reconstruction is complicated by the scarcity of domestic sources and the reliance on Dubrovnik’s written tradition. Special attention is devoted to Tvrtko’s activities in the period following the deaths of Dušan and Uroš, when the empire fragmented into several independent polities, thereby opening space for Tvrtko’s political initiatives and territorial ambitions. The article clearly demonstrates how these relations evolved under conditions of regional conflicts, shifting balances of power, and the growing Ottoman threat. The author offers a concise and useful overview of one of the more complex topics in the medieval history of Bosnia.

The sixth article, “The Issue of Private-Law Debts and Claims between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Austria after the Collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy,” by Salkan Užičanin, is based on unpublished sources (archival materials and other official documents), the press, and relevant literature. The particular value of the article lies in its successful structure, which moves from general postwar problems to concrete steps taken to resolve private-law and property disputes. In a comprehensive analysis, the author notes that citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were expected to secure the restitution of property and the protection of their material rights with the assistance of the state. However, these issues were not among the top priorities or economic interests of the ruling regime, and their resolution was postponed or complicated by their linkage to a range of other issues of interest to the governing political elites. In bilateral negotiations between the two

countries, the Serbs, who led the Yugoslav side, were more concerned with agricultural exports and certain material claims that benefited them than with resolving the aforementioned economic issues affecting the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other “pre-Drina” regions. Consequently, interstate negotiations were overshadowed by political and other economic problems and remained marginal, often conditioned by demands unacceptable to the other side. This article represents a significant contribution to existing historical and legal-historical scholarship.

Vlatko Smiljanić and Bruno Šagi are the authors of the article “Who Killed Stjepan Radić? Interpretations and the Culture of Memory.” In this well-written study, the authors provide an overview of existing historiographical knowledge concerning the assassination and death of the leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, Stjepan Radić, and offer an analysis of the symbolic potential and the (mis)use of this event within the framework of the culture of memory and contemporary national-political narratives. The authors examine various interpretations of the assassination and its consequences, with particular emphasis on later attempts at ideological reinterpretation and manipulation. The article also raises several new questions, while the authors’ methodological approach offers an inspiring example for future researchers.

Finally, we feel obliged to express our gratitude to our esteemed collaborators who authored the contributions included in this eleventh issue of *Historijska misao*. Our sincere thanks also go to our respected reviewers and members of the Editorial Board, as well as to librarian Ilijana Gavran Radojević. Special thanks are extended to the technical editor, Dr. Salkan Užičanin, Assistant Professor at the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Tuzla.

Editor-in-Chief